A Plan

of part of the Rivers
Tombecbe, Alabama, Tensa, Perdido, & Scambia

In the Province of

West Florida

With a Sketch of the boundary between the Nation of upper Creek Indians and that part of the province which is Contiguous thereto, as settled at the Congresses at Pensacola in the Years 1765 & 1771. Collected from different Surveys at the desire of the Honble John Stuart Esquire Sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Southern district of North America.

By David Taitt

This far Lands were granted beyond the Bounds Established by Treaty in 1765.

In the Months of January, February, & march All the Lands Contiguous to these Rivers excepting the high Bluffs are Entirely Overflowed The Waters at that Season generally rising from 10 to 14 feet Perpendicular.

Here The Boundary-Line Terminated according to Treaty in 1765.

The Current is very rapid which makes it Dangerous comeing down on account of the Logs that lye under Water.

Water Oak, white Oak, Gum, Maple Ash, Birch, Cypres, Cedar, and large Canes, grow on each side of this River.

A Boat cannot go any further up the River being blocked with Logs. the lower Creek Indians sometimes cross the River at this place.

East variation. 4. 30.

This Branch runs near Tensa, but it is not navigable being stopped at the entrance with Logs.

Old Spanish Fort mostly burnt down and destroyd by Indians

The land improves in quality from this upwards.

Remarks.

The Boundary begins at the Creek marked A. where the paths to the upper Creek Nation and Mobile devide, and thence along the old Road to Mobile, as far as the Bayou Rock Blaive, B called by the Indians black Creek, and up that Creek to its source, and from thence along the Red dotted line to Briar Creek including all the old French plantations at Tafsa or Tensa as settled in 1765. N.B. The Indians have no Name for Briar Creek.

The Boundary granted at the Congress in 1771. begins at the West side of Briar Creek, and runs parallel with the Tafsa Branch of Coosa River towards the forks C. of the great River formed by the Junction of Coosa and Tombecbe Rivers, and so along the east side of the said great River including all the Swamps & thickets to Coosa or Alabama River above its confluence with the Tombecbe at D, and from thence by the eastern Bank of Coosa or Alabama River to the Creek called by the Chactaws Bayou Conunga, and by the Creeks Hitesica or Stesicaf.

The Lands that are marked and numbered in red were granted and surveyed before the Treaty of 1771. These on the Island of Naniaba are now within the boundary granted by the said treaty, N° 30. 32. 33. & 34 will be partly within and partly without the boundary, all the rest are still on Lands claimed by the upper Creek Indians, N° 1 & 6. are within the boundary granted by the Chactaws in 1765, but are still claimed by the Creeks. The Lands marked in black have alway been indisputably within the Chactaw Grant.

N.B The Rivers are first called by the Indian, & then by the English Names.

References

- Forts
- Houses
- Saw Mills
- Bluffs
- Rocks
- paths
- Creeks not Surveyed
- Cane Swamps
- Low Marsh Land
- Pine Land
- Corn Fields
- Thicketts

Scale of computed English Miles two to an Inch

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73-691550

Col. Off. 5. Vol. 73 pp. 103-104. (old A.W.I. 276)